

The Herald

THE DAILY HERALD is the only daily paper published between Winnipeg and the coast. It is printed in the city and district of Calgary is equalled by no other paper. Subscriptions \$1.00 per year. Postage 25 cents a week.

THE WENIGER HERALD published every morning in time for all outgoing mail, has a circulation guaranteed to be larger than that of any other paper in the New West Territories. It is all home printed and is the only paper in the Territories other paper in the Territories. As an advertising medium it is unequalled. Subscriptions \$1.00 per year, advance, when not paid in advance \$1.50.

THE CALGARY HERALD CO., LTD., Publishers.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1897.

CALGARY'S FUTURE

The interview with Mr. W. B. Pool in Wednesday's HERALD is interesting as being the disinterested testimony of a lifelong mining man. It crystallizes the events and opinions of those who have made a study of the smelting business, and is only a confirmation of what has already been claimed by THE HERALD, namely, that Calgary is destined to become one of the leading smelting towns in Canada. The evidence tending to that fact is indisputable. We have an unlimited supply of the best possible fuel, the mining country lies at our doors, the late development seems all to be bending the government now to keep up the duties on at least their little industry. As governments are bound to do, they will be surprised if the latest pronouncements do not tell to some extent at least toward lowering the tariff."

From this it will be seen that a good many gentlemen on the Liberal side who declaimed loudly against the government's policy are now handling Kootenay ore, and every natural condition, such as water, gravity, climate, fluxes, here in Calgary is equal to those of any smelting centre on the continent. Pool's prediction of the industry of two or three years, Calgary will not only one but several smelters is not an unreasonable one, and every man in Calgary who has the interests of his town at heart will not only hope that the will not but lead every effort toward the accomplishment of the prediction.

Calgary's future is already assured by the fact that it is the leading centre for the production of the best agricultural districts on the continent. There is no reason why that future should not be tremendously enhanced by the city's proximity to the mines. As a result, Calgary is fast becoming, situated than Spokane, as a smelting centre its natural advantages are superior to those of Great Falls, as an irrigation centre it has no cause to fear competition with the latter, as a solidly built town it has more of the same size in America, as a health resort it excels most of the places that are advertised with so much confidence, as a railway centre it is already firmly established, and as a wholesale centre it is gradually but surely coming to the front.

Calgary is all right.

"LIBERAL" GOVERNMENT

Mr. Laurier, replying to a deputation the other day said that his was not a niggardly Government.

The assurance seems to be quite reasonable. The Intercolonial Railway is to be extended to Montreal at an expense as yet undetermined, and the Victoria bridge is to be repaired at a cost of \$500,000. A fast line of steamships has already been contracted for at an expense of less than that which the Conservative Government was prepared to undertake. Millions are to be spent deepening the St. Lawrence canals to 14 feet. Quebec is to be connected with the Great Lakes via the St. Lawrence and the Trent River Canal. The Beauharnois Canal under-taking has been specifically agreed to, and the work is to be done by the St. Andrew's Rapids is to be taken care of. The same official property is to be the amount of the aid to be given to the C. P. R. towards the construction of the Crow's Nest Railway.

With all these millions already promised, it cannot be doubted that Mr. Laurier is a truly liberal Government. The less pleasant incidents of this liberality are the fact that it must ultimately be paid for by the people of Canada, and the fact that away with all hope of a reduction of the tariff. On the contrary, in order to find the means to keep down the deficit, it has been necessary to increase the tariff in more than one instance. But on the other hand one cent

per gallon has been taken off coal oil, and in ten days from 40 cents to 30 cents is against 40 cents under the old protective policy. If the light shed by this "free trade" oil will enable consumers to discover any benefit under the new regime, the reduction will be a welcome addition to the Government and its supporters. But are the anti-election promises being fulfilled?

PREACHING AND PRACTICE

The enforcement of parliament over the Easter holidays has been a welcome relief to the members of the cabinet, who are head over heels in tariff matters. It is said on reliable authority that the government is having great difficulty in resisting the pressure of manufacturers who belong to the Liberal party. The Weniger Tribune, which can hardly be expected to say anything unpleasant about the present government, states the situation as follows: "No matter how strongly the Liberals, either intimately connected with the industries, talked against protection in the interest of free trade, the instances of late development seem all to be bending the government now to keep up the duties on at least their little industry." As governments are bound to do, they will be surprised if the latest pronouncements do not tell to some extent at least toward lowering the tariff."

From this it will be seen that a good many gentlemen on the Liberal side who declaimed loudly against the government's policy were not satisfied even with a tariff for revenue, but went so far as to demand "free trade" as they have it in England, are now preparing to change their tune in the face of the protective tariff. "Free trade" made a capital bait with which to catch farmer's votes, and having utilized these votes for the purpose of getting power, it is found that the bait is still good, and will probably entice the majority of the band in good playing condition until the next summer, when the band will doubtless kindly emulate the generosity of their predecessors.

PRINCELY MUNIFICENCE (?)

To the Editor of The Herald, Calgary, April 23, 1897.

Sir,—I desire to express in behalf of an association of which I am president the opinion of many of our citizens regarding the action of the City Council in respect to the proposed band. According to the report in your paper a committee was presented to the Council, on April 10, 1896, a grant of \$25 per quarter to be placed in the shape of a balcony in front of the fire hall, where they might play and receive the public.

The Council, after mature consideration, voted to grant \$25 for two quarters, and the committee, in view of the fact that the band had not been out at least a week, recommended that the grant be increased to \$25. I do not desire to discuss the question of the band stand itself, but would like to compliment the Council on the way in which they have displayed their munificence (?) they have displayed an organization which is well worthy of the name. The band stand is of a good shape and thus tend to the enjoyment of the public.

Had the committee reported that the band stand was granted \$25 for each and every quarter, it would have been little enough. But not so. An offer is made of \$25 for two quarters, and the band stand is to be built and the band to play out at least once a week, so that the money may be well spent. And they may have a through bad weather, or from other causes, not be able to play.

Now, consider this means. The time taken to earn this sum is 10 months, and the sum granted being \$25 what will result? We will take the time of the band, and the band stand will be built, and the band will play out at least once a week, so that the money may be well spent. And they may have a through bad weather, or from other causes, not be able to play.

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Yours etc.,

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THE TARIFF

Mr. Fetherstonhaugh at last announced the tariff policy of the Liberal government, with the result that he has taken only the supporters of the Liberal party by surprise. To those who were not hidebound partisans of either party, it appears impossible to conceive that the cabinet could deviate to any appreciable extent from the policy of the Conservative government. "Free trade, as they have it in England" was all very well when applied to the interests of the party of the farmers of Canada, but when the party had been placed in power and found itself confronted by an expenditure largely in the direction of the policies of its predecessor, there was no way out of the difficulty other than to maintain the revenue at its old and much revised standard. The members of the party who explain that there is a tariff for revenues, and no doubt those who see only through political glasses will be satisfied with the explanation, but a revenue tariff which calls for a revenue and in amounts no higher than those of a protective tariff cannot be said to lighten their burdens of which so much was heard before the general election. Slight changes in the code of law in no mitigation which will beneficially affect to any extent the farmers of the Territories. Barbed wire and binder twine have been placed on the free list, the change to take place at the expiration of six months, when the new tariff and flour has been cut down.

Agricultural implements are scheduled at twenty five per cent, and the duty on iron has been doubled in the interest of the big manufacturers, who will benefit by a lessening in the cost of production. Whether the farmers will benefit proportionately remains yet to be seen. The amount of grain, oil and oil seed seems altogether unaccountable, as well as disappointing. The change means a large decrease of revenue to the government without any visible commensurate benefit to the consumer. The temperance party has been appealed by an increase of the duty on spirits, and a good many Liberal smokers will resent the imposition of a tax on tobacco. The farmer who is addicted to the use of the fragrant weed must transfer his grievance from his binder to his pipe. These as far as can be ascertained, are the main features of the new tariff as it affects the West.

It should be explained that there are under proportion two distinct tariffs. One is general, the other is special, or principal, tariff, which may be explained in this way. Where a foreign country trades Canadian products as Canada thinks just, Canada will accept the same, and in return will give to the foreigner a certain percentage of the value of the article. This makes the tariff really a pro-European tariff in which the real discrimination is in favor of the countries against the United States, and it is said that Germany will benefit by it to a greater extent than the mother country. This phase of the tariff policy is already causing serious trouble at Ottawa.

ON WRITING LETTERS

There are one or two ideas more or less common in the writing of letters to the newspapers which may be properly described as popular errors. In the first place a good many people for some reason or other refuse to give credit or discredit, and to expose to a newspaper for the statements of its correspondents. So much has this idea prevailed of late years in this country that some newspapers have found it necessary to insert a notice at the top of their correspondence columns disclaiming responsibility for the views expressed in the letters which follow. People seem to think that the function of the modern newspaper is to act as the impartial medium whereby any member of the community may within proper limits express his views on matters of public importance or give son information which may be of public service or interest.

One often wonders, on the other hand, why it is that many correspondents, without any apparent cause, do not care to disclose their identity. There are, of course, cases where the name of the writer is immaterial, or where for good reason it may be advisable to adopt a pseudonym. In the case of the greater number of anonymous letters which are written to the newspapers, the reading public does not as a matter of fact pay the same attention to them as to those which the writer reveals. This custom of concealing the identity has now become so common that it is the exception rather than the rule to find a correspondent who is willing to reveal his name. This is a pity, for it is on this point that one should be sure. Many letters have appeared in these columns which would have more surely succeeded in their object and effect if more attention had been given to the reader by the author. If the author had made himself known, but if a letter contains anything to which the writer is ashamed to put his name, it need scarcely be said that in such a case he should be ashamed to have written it at all.

Will a cent a gallon on coal oil give you rich?

It is now discovered that the Greek irregulars are mountaineers — that they wear the kilt and play the bag pipes. That settles it. Turkey is a goner.

The result of the Nova Scotia elections, if viewed in a truly philosophical spirit, may be made reasonably clear by the following. When things got so bad that they cannot possibly hope for the better, there is always hope for the better.

The Macleod Gazette suggests that in the event of any change in the government, the new government is bound to make the most untenable changes. Like all the other suggestions of that journal which may claim to originality, its silliness is its chief characteristic. The poor old Gazette is a very dull article in its way, but it is such a ridiculous funny old way that nobody thinks of taking it seriously.

The citizens of the great American nation are terribly down on all monarchical institutions — especially of England. At least they say so. They never have a chance of getting in an upper perch on the king and queen business. But when a prince or even a serjeant comes visiting the States, he is a bore. He needs to be the most eminent fightier, pre-eminently cold. And today wealthy Americans in London are bidding against one another for the privilege of being the last to leave.

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And today wealthy Americans in London are bidding against one another for the privilege of being the last to leave.

They never have a chance of getting in an upper perch on the king and queen business.

But when a prince or even a serjeant comes visiting the States, he is a bore.

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FIGHTING

GREEKS AND TURKS ARE FACE TO FACE

GREEKS BLOWING UP TOWNS

Prince Constantine Holding His Many Positions — Several Places Bombed by the Greeks — Russia Wants to See Her Black Sea Fleet Battle the Turks Under Orders

Alexandroupoli. April 21.—The Greek postmaster telegraphed from Larissa as follows: "We kept all our cables tight. Every road by which the Turks can descend into the Thessalian plain will be cut off. We have the concentration of our troops. Cannot tell you how long I am fighting myself."

A REGULAR BATTLE.

LARISSA, April 21.—The first seriously planned battle began yesterday. Early in the morning Ethem Pasha's forces bombarded the town of Lepchaoura adjoining Platamon. The power magazine of the Turks at Kastoria was hit by a bomb shell, causing much damage and loss of life to the enemy.

THE BOMBING OF TOWNS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 22.—The town is being blown up by Turks.

ATHENS, April 22.—The Greeks have bombed the town of Lepchaoura adjoining Platamon. The power magazine of the Turks at Kastoria was hit by a bomb shell, causing much damage and loss of life to the enemy.

THE BOMBING OF TOWNS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 22.—It was reported last night in well informed circles that permission of the Sultan for the Russian Black Sea fleet to pass was also ready to start under sealed orders.

"WITH THE HELP OF GOD..."

Says Ethem Pasha "the Fall of Larissa Is Imminent."—The Greeks are getting the Best of the Fighting. Fierce Battle Fought in Milion Park

MILION PARK, April 22.—Four thousand men of a protective party cannot be said to be strong. Milion Park has been captured by the Greeks.

ATHENS, April 22.—The Turks occupied several Greek positions near Nezios yesterday. Very severe fighting took place west of the place during the morning.

GREKES AHEAD.

LARISSA, April 22.—The fight—The Greeks had the best of the fighting today.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 22.—Prince Constantine's despatch from Larissa announces that he has been promoted to the rank of general and appointed against the Turks since early morning.

THE TURKISH FLEET.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 22.—Ethem Pasha's message to the Porte is to the effect that he has been promoted to the rank of marshal of Larissa. With the help of God he is imminent. He says he has a force of 35,000 while the Greeks have a force of 10,000 opposing.

TURKISH SUPPLIES TAKEN

THE GULF TOWN OF KATERINA BOMBARDED

A Strong Point in Favour of the Greeks.

The Pot of Gold of the War is Lost.

Use—Equipment is Intense Even Women Will Fight.

Izzet Bey.

ATHENS, April 21.—After the bombardment of Katerina on the Gulf of Salona, the Turks were unable to put to flight the battalions of the Turks and the inhabitants of the place, who had been driven into the hills, and found that the Turks had left to be found there. The Greeks had prepared for the arrival of Ethem Pasha. These valuable stores were sent to the front, and the Greeks had the belief of the Turks that the blockade of Greece by the fleets of the powers would be broken by the Greeks attacking the Turkish towns on the Gulf of Salona, with the result that the Turks had to retreat to normal points at which to land stores and supplies, and to bring them to the front. The destruction of these towns, and to mention the loss of supplies, was the cause of the path of Ethem Pasha.

It is such a blow to the Greeks from the capture of Katerina, bombarded the port of Lutrochous. The excitement continues from day to day.

Advices received here today from Volo say: "Even when we are beaten out we still remain."

The Turkish squadron still remains encamped here on the disgrace of Izzet Bey, until recently the favorite admiral of the sultan, and it is to be hoped to have been arrested. One cause of his disgrace, according to the two of Ethem Pasha's despatches information, was that the Turkish army in Macedonia was untenable, owing to the incursions of the Greeks, and that he was unable to advise a pacific conclusion of the Crete question with Greece direct. Another cause was that he was sent to the Minister of War, Hizir Pasha, instead on Izzet Bey's charge because the latter on the advice of the Foreigner Ali Efendi, to deliver to him all Ethem Pasha's despatches.

CANADIAN

AN EXCITING DAY IN THE COMMONS YESTERDAY

DAVIN AND OLIVER ARE OUT

Speaker Calls for Back Down—Foster's Telling Speech—Davin at Work—Emerson Still Flooded—Stratford Main Trouble—Murderer Confessed

OTTAWA, April 21.—In the House of Commons yesterday Hon. Mr. Foster moved a resolution that the government be responsible for the safety of the Liberals for their reckless promises and conduct.

Davin and Oliver are engaged for Wednesday. Davin moved for the adjournment of the House with the amendment to the North West Territories act to secure investigation. Oliver is engaged for a very angry and attacked Oliver in such a way as to be called to order by the Speaker.

Davin will introduce a bill to give the people of the North West Mounted Police home-staying privileges in such a position that the time they have served in the ranks will count for pension.

EMERSON, April 21.—There is no doubt that the Liberal members are about as bad as they can be, and people seem to be resigned to anything that may happen to them.

STRATFORD, April 21.—The body which took place Saturday last, when

the writer is ashamed to name, is

engaged under suspicious circumstances.

BRUNSWICK, April 21.—The body

which took place Saturday last, when

the writer is ashamed to name, is

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HALIFAX, April 21.—The body which took place Saturday last, when

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BUDGET

FIELDING DELIVERS HIS FOR-MAL SPEECH

TURNING FROM THE N. P.

There Will be an Estimated Deficit of

From \$600,000 to \$1,000,000

With Which the Government Pro-

poses to Raise Duties—Some Chang-

EOTAWA, April 21.—Hon. Mr. Fielding in delivering his first budget speech to-day told the House that the Government yesterday afternoon pointed out that for the last fiscal year the present fiscal year he estimated the receipt at \$37,500,000 and the expenditure at \$38,500,000. Of these figures he estimated a deficit of \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 for next year.

The estimated expenditure would be \$20,000,000.

The revenue under the present tariff would be \$37,500,000 and therefore

the House would have to vote to

raise duties to cover the deficit.

Mr. Fielding also told the House

that the amount of the deficit

was being considered by the govern-

ment, but could give no assurance yet

as to when the new tariff would be

enacted.

Nicholas Flanagan, of Ottawa, pre-

sented the bill to the House.

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CITY COUNCIL

THE ESTIMATES ARE PUT THROUGH

The Rate for this Year is Set the Same as Last Year, at Twenty Mills—No Other Business of Importance

The city aldermen held their regular monthly meeting in the council chamber on Tuesday evening, there being present the worshipful Mayor Orr, Aldermen and Almoner McLean, Cameron, Polson, Hart, Jarrett, Underwood and Pitman.

After adjourning the meeting, the minutes of the last regular meeting, the usual routine of business was the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting.

Archdeacon Coates in his opening address said that the parish was about to sustain in the departure of Mr. Webb, the take charge of the Barren and Cancer districts, giving his testimony to the great value of Mr. Webb's work in the Barren church and Sunday school, and of the respect and affection in which he was held.

Mr. Taylor, the retiring people's warden, was presented with a purse containing £100, which were received and passed.

Following appointments were made: Rector's warden, A. W. H. Markey; People's warden, M. Morris; Vicar, G. E. Bremer; Curate, W. Watt; J. S. Dennis; W. Pearce; J. E. Homann; W. H. G. Smith; Canon, E. N. Brown; W. Douche; T. Underwood; E. Taylor; J. Emerson; W. H. G. Smith; Canon, J. E. Hodroff.

The usual votes of thanks were passed, and in view of the past year, the choir, the ladies' guild also a motion was made to give £100 to the Barren.

Mr. Webb, who had been given a little encouragement from the government, re-instruction on irrigation; and "long" distance telephones.

Now, while you are inspecting cattle, and looking for a good one, bring and bring in a train load of women. Those wedges rank with the best.

The females in Sunny Alberta Number not as forest leaves, And like blossoms in short on the former, And "long," distance, and the leaves.

Now, while you are inspecting cattle, and bringing in a train load of women. Those wedges rank with the best.

Thomas G. Jenkins, the well known cattle buyer of London, is dead.

At Emerson the water is nearly a foot higher than it was two years ago.

Mgr. Merry Del Val died with the Hon. Senator General on Sunday last.

The stand question was left to Alberta, Cameron and McLean.

A small sum of \$20 over and above such material as could be supplied by the government.

A small batch of accounts were presented and referred to their several committees.

The general executive and finance committee of the council voted the following, and the orders were referred to the executive and financial committees:

Pay Sheet.....\$516.00

Canadian.....6.50

G. A. Gouin.....10.50

H. G. McLean.....6.50

B. E. Taylor.....6.50

Tribune.....1.00

Emerson.....1.00

A. O'Connor.....0.00

HERALD.....121.00

Elbow Bridge.....1.00

Public Works Committee: Calgary Hardware Co.....25

Calgary Gas Co.....25

Fire, Water and Light Committee: E. B. Rogers.....19.85

D. E. McLean.....1.00

Eau Claire Company.....3.75

Calgary Hardware Company.....5.00

Elbow Bridge Committee: James Smart.....15.00

The estimates were then brought to the board and were passed as follows:

General Executive and Finance: S. G. Smith.....8.050

School, Separate.....500

Debtors and Interests.....7.575

Insurance.....20.00

Books, etc.....100

Elections.....100

Sanitary.....100

Advertising.....1.25

Sanitary Committee: Grant to Hospital.....500

Total.....\$9,675.00

Fire, Water and Light—

Telephone.....8.300

Gas.....1.805

Light.....3.635

Water.....1.000

Gas.....2.525

Fuel.....2.500

Fire Brigades.....150

Horse-Shoeing.....150

Sundries.....150

Total.....\$8,500.00

Public Works—

Saltworks.....8.200

Sidewalks, etc.....800

Extra labour.....500

Paints.....100

Repairs to Fire Hall.....100

Elbow Bridge.....100

Island Park Bridge.....100

Total.....\$1,000.00

Policing and Relief—

Soldiers' Fund.....100

Sundries.....100

Total.....\$1,000.00

Market and Health—

Salaries.....100

Sundries.....100

Total.....\$1,000.00

The estimated receipts from all sources are as follows:

Market Tax.....\$8,250.00

Milk inspection.....30

Customs.....80

Licenses: Drays.....100

Shows and operas.....80

Billiards.....80

Dogs.....100

Laundries.....100

Auctioneers.....100

Boarding Houses, etc.....100

Total.....\$8,222

Leaving a balance to be levied of \$8,070.50.

The total assessment for the year, allowing for reductions by the Court of Revision, is \$1,000.00, which at 20% interest will result in a balance of the sum of \$876.78.

Interest reduction, etc.,

£1.00

Balances required as above.....\$875.78.

The rate will require to be divided as follows: Interest, 5 miles per annum, and other expenses 10 miles.

The only committee whose estimates are greater than those of last year is the Public Works.

With the cost of arithmetical the borrowing of \$3,000 for the construction of the Elbow bridge was read a third time.

By law No. 317 authorizing the board to borrow \$12,000 from the Molson's Templeton, Druggists,

Bank, to meet expenses until taxes could be collected was also read and passed.

After authorizing the clerk to notify the assessors to commence the collection of dog taxes at once, the meeting was adjourned.

THE COWBOY'S PLEA

A cry from the cowboy comes to us. A sorrowful, pitiful wail, "I'm a cowboy, I'm a cowboy, or home on the powerful sage."

But wherever, wherever we hear it,

It's ever and always the same—

"To wear our euphonious name."

The females in Sunny Alberta,

Number not as forest leaves,

And like blossoms in short on the former,

And "long," distance, and the leaves.

Now, while you are inspecting cattle,

And bringing in a train load of women.

Those wedges rank with the best.

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£1.00

Balances required as above.....\$875.78.

The rate will require to be divided as follows: Interest, 5 miles per annum, and other expenses 10 miles.

The only committee whose estimates are greater than those of last year is the Public Works.

With the cost of arithmetical the borrowing of \$3,000 for the construction of the Elbow bridge was read a third time.

By law No. 317 authorizing the board to borrow £1,000,000

Leaving a balance to be levied of \$8,070.50.

The total assessment for the year, allowing for reductions by the Court of Revision, is \$1,000.00, which at 20% interest will result in a balance of the sum of \$876.78.

Interest reduction, etc.,

£1.00

Balances required as above.....\$875.78.

The rate will require to be divided as follows: Interest, 5 miles per annum, and other expenses 10 miles.

The only committee whose estimates are greater than those of last year is the Public Works.

